

## Taft Defends Idea Of Peace League

Answers Objections of Roosevelt and Borah as to Its Effectiveness.

### MONROE DOCTRINE SAFE

Acceptance of Theory by Warring Powers Proof of Value, He Says.

Objections to the plan of the League to Enforce Peace, which have been offered by Col. Roosevelt and Senator Borah of Idaho, were answered by former President William H. Taft in an address at a dinner of the Queens Chamber of Commerce at the Biltmore last night.

"The purpose of the league," said Mr. Taft, "is after the present war to organize the world politically so as to enable it to use its power to prevent the hitherto common practice of nations lighting a fire of war which shall spread to another general conflagration. It proposes to effect this by securing membership of all the great nations."

Mr. Taft explained that members of the league are not to join in war against another member until after the question of issue has been submitted to a court or to a commission. The members agree to await the judgment or the recommendation of a commission before beginning hostilities. If a member begins hostilities before the appointed time the military and naval forces of the other members are to be exerted to defend the nation prematurely attacked.

Col. Roosevelt's assumption that the league proposes that the judgments and recommendations of a commission shall be followed by the nations by a future mental error, said Mr. Taft, "so we may discuss further consideration of Mr. Roosevelt's objections."

Col. Roosevelt's objections are based on a fear that the league will involve a surrender of the Monroe Doctrine and enormous obligations which he believes the people would be unwilling to assume. He pictures a controversy between Russia and Japan over a Manchurian matter. Russia refuses to submit the case and begins hostilities against Japan. Under the league England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy and the United States would unite forces with Japan.

"This is the extreme responsibility which the United States must face, but it is improbable," said Mr. Taft. "With a knowledge of this union of forces against her Russia would not be likely to violate her pledged faith. Ought the United States not be willing to run the risk of being called upon to contribute her quota in such a remote contingency which the power of the world may become effective without actual use of force to stop war?"

Mr. Borah had suggested, secondly, the danger to Japan of violating the Monroe Doctrine. The United States protests and Japan demands a submission of the case to the Monroe Doctrine. Does not this violate the principle of international law, the United States, if it did not subscribe to the compromise recommended by the commission, might humbly refuse to accept it and begin hostilities against Japan? On this point Mr. Taft said:

"Under the thirty treaties initiated by Mr. Bryan and consented to by the Senate (unless Japan is not in the Thirty) the United States could not even now begin such hostilities within a year. In what respect in the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, therefore, is the United States at a disadvantage?"

### The Monroe Doctrine Side.

Mr. Borah supposes again that Argentina has a dispute with a European Government and refuses to submit. Then the powers of the league must be used against her, European and American forces working together.

"This is said to involve an abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine," said Mr. Taft. "Why? Mr. Seward in 1858 and Mr. Roosevelt in his administration said most emphatically that the doctrine cannot be used to shelter South American countries against punishment for their shortcomings. The only limitation set is that the punishment inflicted shall not involve subverting the independence of Argentina or appropriating and colonizing territory."

"The two questions for us," continued Mr. Taft, "are whether the league is practical and whether the United States ought to enter it. That it is feasible is indicated by the approval which the league has received from Germany on the one hand and from the Allies on the other. There are of course very great obstacles in a practical union of the forces of the world to accomplish a definite single purpose, but they are not insuperable."

"The traditional policy of the United States, recommended by Washington and adhered to until now, forms the basis for the chief objection to our entering the league, and I do not minimize its formidable character. Our position in the world has changed greatly since Washington's day. We are one-fifth the distance in space from the Atlantic to Europe and one-twenty-fifth the distance in space from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We own Alaska, Canada to the Gulf. We own Alaska, and reach to the Arctic Ocean. Alaska makes a neighbor of Russia and her islands a neighbor of Japan. We own the Hawaiian Islands, the Panama Canal, Porto Rico. We are a Pacific Power, an Asiatic Power, a South American Power and a West Indian Power."

"We are now entering upon a policy of preparation to defend ourselves against the unjust aggression of any nation. I believe this to be absolutely essential to our country's interest."

"But is the selfish standpoint the only one from which we should view this question? We are potentially the strongest nation in the world. We have 100,000,000 people, enormous resources and incomparable wealth. We are so situated that our position between the nations of Europe and between those of Asia is an impartial one, and we could therefore exercise a just and commanding influence in a council of nations of the world."

"Have we any right to stay out of a world arrangement calculated to make a world war impossible because we are having to contribute our share to an international police force to suppress the breakers of peace? The world is much smaller now than it was in Washington's day. War in any part of the world may rapidly manifest itself in another part, and the advantage of suppressing it or hedging it about so as to prevent its spread is inestimable. We have been showered with blessings. Do not they entail upon us a responsibility? Shall we shrink it?"

"In the discussions in framing the proposals of the league the question was asked by one of the committee of another, 'Would you be willing that your boy, who is in his fine young manhood, is the apple of your eye, the pride of your heart, should give up his life in a war between Serbia and Austria over an issue in no way concerning his country?' The answer was that if America's participation in the league and war would contribute to save such a world disaster as the war we are witnessing, the boy's life could not be offered up in a higher cause."

## 140 Miles An Hour, War Fliers' Speed

Modern Scouts Look With Disdain on Machines Which Do Less Than That.

### GALES NO OBSTACLE NOW

Only a Hurricane Deters Alarmed Airmen From Making Observation Trips.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Jan. 20.—"It's exciting at times, but generally speaking it's rather less sport than a motor cycle," says a "wing" subaltern of the British flying corps. He chatted while tinkering with his machine—one of the latest types in a war that is changing and developing the aeroplane almost from hour to hour. There were marvels of the air two years ago that have no more relation to the machines of to-day than the clumsy attempts of a barnyard fowl to the flight of a swallow. An aerial scout that cannot make 140 miles an hour cannot be classed as truly modern. This speed is called for in "level air," not in running "down hill" or in diving out of a loop. You may attain 180 miles an hour doing that.

"Oh, yes, the fighting's fun," resumed the subaltern, "but you can't always induce the Germans to come up and have a go. They prefer most of the time to stop on the ground and let 'Archies' at you with their noisy champagne shells. It's when you go paddling through the air on patrol duty for four or five hours and nothing happens that flying becomes monotonous. In spite of the almost unbelievable speed at which you go, you have no sense of speed whatever, nothing like the thrill of forty or fifty miles an hour in a motor with the breeze whirling by and a tummy road beneath you."

"Bumpy Air Good Sport." Sometimes the air is bumpy too, and that's good sport. To collide with an air plane is almost like hitting a big rock in the road. They generally turn over a cloud bank and give you an aerial loop when you least expect it. On dull days when the air is smooth you can get a little practice and excitement by throwing your wing when you are out to close quarters in a fight you need all the stunts you can get. In the air one doesn't even get the sensation of the wind that you get on the ground. When you are running slowly or a hundred miles an hour a little wind more or less makes no impression upon you."

This fact may account for the absolute composure in which the modern army fliers look upon the mightiest blasts of Boreas can blow. It was not so long ago that a thin mist breeze would upset all flying and that a day's new sailing short of a hurricane can deter the aviators. They laugh at a gale and can almost laugh at one while comfortably riding a thirty mile wire. The most serious elements are low clouds and ground mist. They have little relation to personal safety, but they interfere very seriously with a wide range of useful work.

After a few more earnest remarks on the machinery of patrol work in smooth air—which is likened to driving a motor truck along a cement road in a desert—the subaltern climbed into the "cabin" of his machine and was whisked away riding a thirty mile wire. The most serious elements are low clouds and ground mist. They have little relation to personal safety, but they interfere very seriously with a wide range of useful work.

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each \$3.00, 3.25, 3.50 & 4.00

Linen Damask Napkins  
per dozen \$3.50, 4.00 & 4.75

Huckaback Towels, hemstitched,  
per dozen \$6.00, 8.50 & 10.00

Turkish Bath Towels (hemmed)  
per dozen \$3.60, 4.25 & 4.80

Glass Towels, hemmed, lettered in  
red or blue  
per dozen \$3.00, 3.25, 3.50

Kitchen Towels (heavy all-linen),  
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exceptional value, per dozen \$3.50

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Size 2x2½ yards . . . each \$2.75

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With scalloped edges  
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Crochet Bedspreads  
each . . . \$1.25, 1.35 & 1.75

Wool-filled Comfortables  
With figured mull top, bordered  
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## Early Spring Styles in Women's Coats and Wraps

are shown in a representative assemblage in the Department on the Third Floor.

The newest fashion features, in design as well as in fabric, are accurately mirrored in the carefully selected Outer-garments that form this advance display.

## Real Valenciennes Laces

The comprehensive assortment of these fine Belgian Laces already in stock has been greatly augmented by a large importation recently received. There is, therefore, a more than ordinarily extensive range for selection.

## Another Large Offering of Women's Imported Lingerie

(Hand-embroidered)

will take place on Monday and Tuesday, January 22nd & 23rd

It will comprise interesting assortments of French and Philippine Undergarments, specially made and imported, marked at prices that insure surprising values.

### PHILIPPINE UNDERGARMENTS

Nightrobes \$1.90, 2.50, 3.75

Chemises 1.45, 1.75, 2.25

Envelope Chemises

at \$1.90, 2.50, 4.75

Drawers . . . 1.85, 2.75

Combinations . . . 2.90

Corset Covers . . 1.90, 2.85

Petticoats . . . 2.50, 3.50

### FRENCH UNDERGARMENTS

Nightrobes \$2.25, 2.85, 4.50

Chemises . . . 1.45, 1.90

Envelope Chemises

at \$1.90, 2.50, 2.75

Pantalons 1.65, 1.90, 3.90

Combinations, 2.65, 2.90, 3.90

Corset Covers, 1.45, 1.65, 1.85

Petticoats . . . 2.10, 4.50

## Oriental Rugs specially priced for January

The immense assortments consist of small, medium and room-size Rugs and Hall Runners, marked at less than the present cost of importation for similar qualities.

### ORIENTAL RUGS IN SMALL SIZES

at \$42.50, 50.00, 68.00, 75.00 & 85.00

### ORIENTAL RUGS IN ROOM SIZES

at \$150.00, 185.00, 225.00, 325.00, 450.00 upward

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at \$120.00, 175.00, 225.00, 325.00, 490.00 upward

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Oriental Rugs ranging in size from 11x17 feet to 14x20 feet are included in this Sale, proportionately priced.

## Important Sales of Girls' and Children's Wear

will be held on the Second Floor to-morrow and Tuesday at prices much less than actual values.

### GIRLS' AND CHILDREN'S WASHABLE DRESSES

(sizes 6 to 14 years) in a selection of pretty styles and materials.

Dresses of gingham or chambray  
at \$1.95, 2.50, 3.65 & 4.25

Dresses of linen . . . 7.25

Dresses of white voile, hand-embroidered . . . 9.75

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(sizes 6 to 20 years) . . . 95c.

### Little Children's Washable Frocks

(the greater number hand-smocked) may be secured to-morrow and Tuesday at these prices:

White Dresses  
sizes 6 months to 3 years . 85c.

sizes 6 months to 5 years  
at \$1.10, 1.65 & 2.00

Colored Dresses  
sizes 2 to 5 years \$1.50, 1.90, 2.35

### Little Children's Brushed Wool Sets (Muff, Scarf and Cap), for children of 2 to 4 years, \$1.50

Infants' Knitted Worsted Wrap-  
pers . . . . . \$1.85

## Women's and Misses' Sweaters

will offer exceptional values in a Special Sale for Monday.

Slip-over Sweaters of brushed wool; in purple, green, and heather mixture; with sash and convertible collar . . . \$8.75

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Cap and Scarf Sets of brushed wool, in Copenhagen or rose, the borders striped with white; very special . . . at \$1.65

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